

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The news is confirmed that the Merrimack burst her new gun in firing her last shot. It is also concluded that the Merrimack was most likely injured by getting aground when she was last out.

Commodore Foote telegraphs to the Navy Department that the mortars of the fleet at Fort Pillow opened on the 14th, and soon cleared the river of all vessels. The shells fell in the Rebel camp. He says the Rebel works are strong and extensive. Gen. Huger is in command of the Fort.

Several hundred of the sick and wounded at Pittsburg arrived at St. Louis on Sunday last.

A St. Louis paper of the 16th brings the painful intelligence that Gen. Sigel is now lying dangerously ill.

Some brisk skirmishing is reported from Yorktown, but no movement of consequence transpired.

In a Special Message to the Rebel Congress, Mr. Davis announces, in advance of the official report of the Rebel Commander, "with entire confidence that it has pleased Almighty God to crown the Confederate arms with a glorious and decisive victory." "After a hard fought fight," he continues, "of ten hours, the enemy was driven in disorder from his position, and pursued to the Tennessee River, where, under the cover of the gunboats, he was at last accounts, endeavoring to effect his retreat by aid of his transports."

The official report of the part taken in the Pittsburg fight by the United States gunboats Tyler and Lexington, has been forwarded to the Navy Department by Commodore Foote, and is published in other columns. The report shows how immeasurably important was the service rendered by the fleet.

Official information received at the Rebel headquarters in Richmond, makes it appear that, on the 14th inst., Fort Jackson and Philip—50 miles below New-Orleans—were attacked by the National forces.

The War Department received yesterday from Gen. Banks, the important information that at 7 o'clock in the morning his troops had taken possession of Mount Jackson, and by vigorous pursuit of the Rebels, had prevented the destruction of the railway bridges and taken possession of valuable rolling stock. The Rebels are in force in front of Gen. Banks's position, and it is expected they intend giving fight. Gen. Shields, meantime, has recovered so far as to be able to take command of his Division. Mount Jackson is directly South of Woodstock, and almost on a parallel with Manassas.

We report to-day, the report of an reconnaissance up the Rappahannock. It is said the residents on the route viewed the National party warmly and expressed the hope that the old flag would soon float over the whole of Virginia. The Rebel forces are said to be retiring from the line of the river, and abandoning Fredericksburg altogether.

GENERAL NEWS.

We publish in another column an appeal for immediate aid from the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, which, we have no doubt, will be promptly responded to.

The report of Secretary Stanton's resignation is contradicted, on his own authority.

Gen. Scott has returned to his home at Elizabethport, N. J.

In the Senate, the House bill for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture was taken up on Thursday, and the Senate Committee's amendments agreed to. It provides for a Bureau independent of the Interior Department.

The steamer Canada, with the European mail, reached Boston at 9 o'clock last evening. The mails will arrive this afternoon.

It is reported from Washington, that Carl Schurz is seriously ill of typhoid fever.

Information, said to be trustworthy, in regard to the movements of the French Minister, has been received by way of Baltimore. On Sunday last, the Commander of the French war-steamers Gasconade received a telegraphic dispatch from Richmond, directing him to repair to Alexandria for the French Minister. The order was obeyed. The Norfolk papers announce M. Mercier's arrival at that port on Monday.

The London packet-ship Yorktown, reported in the telegram of the Canada's news as having been captured by a Rebel privateer, is now here, loading at Pier No. 19 East River, for London.

In the State Senate, on Thursday, the following bills were ordered to a third reading: To amend the law relative to the Supreme Court, First District; relative to rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the Harlem Stage Ferry Company. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund transmitted a communication relative to paying the State indebtedness in coin; and the following bills were passed by the Senate: To regulate savings, &c., in Brooklyn; to increase the capital of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; to amend the charter of the Guardian Life Insurance Company; relative to Justices of the Peace Courts, Brooklyn; for the construction of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad; relative to the inspection of unsafe buildings in the City of New-York.

On Wednesday last a number of men and officers of the 75th Pennsylvania Regiment were drowned at Castleman's, while crossing the Steubenville River in a boat. The number drowned is given at between forty and fifty.

The State Senate Committee have reported certain amendments to the Metropolitan Health bill, reference to which is made in a dispatch published in other columns.

Governor Morgan yesterday returned the Susquehanna Railroad bill, vetoed.

In a letter which we publish to-day from our special correspondent at St. Louis, we are assured that the State of Missouri is almost redeemed from Secession, and that prominent Secessionists are hastening to repentance.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

At the First and Second Boards, the Stock market showed increasing strength. Prices were also well sustained at the Third Board, but only small amounts were for sale. The closing prices were: U. S. 6, 1881, received, 93 1/2; 93 1/2; U. S. 6, 1881, coupons, 93 1/2; Treasury notes, 7, 30, 93 1/2; American Gold, 101 1/2; New-York Central, 83 1/2; Erie, 34 1/2; Erie Preferred, 61 1/2. For Sterling Exchange, the market is inactive and unsettled; nominal quotations 112 1/2 to 113 1/2, but transactions probably could not be made at 112. Freight again lower; engagements to Liverpool of 30,000 bush, Corn at 6d. in bulk and bags; to London, 1,000

bbls. Flour at 2s. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$2,877,481; Customs, \$152,000; Payments, \$3,026,452; Balance, \$3,008,836. Controller Hays invites application for a new Corporation loan of \$1,000,000. The loan will bear 6 per cent interest. The exchange at the Clearing-House was \$19,570,657. The demand for Western and State Flour is limited; the low and medium grades at 10 1/2 to 15c lower; sales of 7,800 bbls. at \$4 50 to \$4 75 for superfine State and Western. Wheat is also lower, and the market unsettled; sales of Red State Spring at \$1 18; good White Michigan, \$1 38. Pork market heavy and lower; sales of 1,100 bbls. at \$12 50 to \$12 75 for Mess; \$12 75 for good Western Prime Mess. Cotton—the demand continues active, and prices higher; sales 2,500 bales. Coffee—prices firm; sales of Jamaica at 21c. The business in raw Sugars is moderate; sales of 350 bbls., mostly Cuba, at 61 1/2 to 7c.

THE TENNESSEE BATTLES.

Everything we read of the great Battles near Pittsburg Landing impresses us more and more deeply with the conviction that the triumph of the Union arms was nothing less than Providential. The surprise of our advance was perfect, and the division of Gen. Prentiss was demolished without loss to the enemy. By 9 o'clock A. M., we had lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, not less than three thousand, while the residue of five thousand had been so utterly stampeded, dispersed, demoralized, that they were considerably worse than nothing for the remainder of that day. Gen. Grant had not yet arrived on the battle-field, and there was no commander on our side; Gen. Wallace, though but five miles off, did not arrive at the scene of action till nightfall; while six thousand Rebels, the flower of all their armies, led by their very ablest General, Albert Sidney Johnston, backed by the prestige and dash of Beauregard, and already flushed with victory, were pressing thirty thousand disorganized Unionists, half of whom had never before been in battle, down a steep bluff to a deep river, in which the great mass of them must have been drowned had they attempted to escape by crossing it.

Great bravery and tenacity were evinced by several of our Generals on the field; but it seems to us that the army was saved more especially by Gen. Grant's chief of the staff and director of artillery, Col. Webster, aided by the admirable management of the two gunboats that came up from Savannah after the day was already lost—and of whose movements the Official Report published to-day is so entirely satisfactory. Webster's masterly disposition and spirited working of the few guns still left to us in the afternoon, and the superb handling of the gunboats by their commanders, arrested the triumphant Rebel hordes in full career, killed their chief, and compelled Beauregard to desist from the attack at nightfall. Next morning, Gen. Buell was on hand, with a good part of his army; Gen. Wallace was also in position; and our victory of Monday was easily won and never doubtful. Had Beauregard had twenty thousand more fresh men, he would probably have held on another day and been much more handsomely defeated than he was.

How is it that he can pretend that he was not whipped on Monday? He admits that he "retired"—that he did not feel inclined to renew the combat—and he solicits of Grant the privilege of burying his dead. Is not this confessing defeat?

But he says he took guns and prisoners. Certainly he did, during the surprise of Sunday morning; and, as the prisoners were hurried to Corinth, he doubtless kept them. But did he get away with so many guns as he brought? On this point, Gen. Grant's lance dispatch is as foggy as are most others; but all the reporters on our side agree that the Rebels lost heavily in guns as well as baggage. Thus *The Louisville Journal*, of the 15th, says:

"We have just seen a list of guns, a Kentucky surgeon, who was at Pittsburg Landing during the battle. He comes up on the boat that arrived here on Sunday, and says that our forces not only recaptured on Monday all the batteries lost by us on Sunday, but a good many of the batteries of the enemy; and we learn from an Ohio officer who was in the battle that the number of Rebel batteries captured was eleven—amounting, if we allow six guns to a battery, to sixty-six guns. The fact that the Confederates abandoned so many of their guns and so large a number of their wounded upon the field shows that the Rebel retreat can have been scarcely less than a terrible rout. And the testimony of those we have conversed with who were upon the field is that it was a rout; that the Rebels fled with the utmost precipitation; and that with effective cavalry we might have captured thousands of them then to places before they could have got to Corinth."

This is but one of many statements all substantially agreeing. How are they met? Who is the opposing witness? If there be none, it is clear that, while the Rebel generalship of Sunday was the best and ours of that day all but the worst ever seen on this continent, the steady valor of most of our soldiers and the gallant bearing of their officers converted what would naturally have been a terrible Union disaster into a decided Union victory.

WANTED.

It was the deliberately-expressed opinion of Sir William Jones—he wrote a bad copy of verses to assert it—that men, high-minded men, constitute a State. Now, if in anything the Slaveholding Confederacy should be useful, it is in the article of high-minded white men. Because it has been over and over argued to us that slavery, by crushing the black, created light-colored paragons—regular Romans, of strong hands, stout hearts, cultivated minds, and chivalrous dispositions generally. The reader, therefore, may imagine our wonder, when we learned from *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 4th inst., that "the best intellects of the Cotton States have been excluded from 'public affairs'—though we might have guessed as much from the way in which things have gone on in those distracted regions. To make matters still worse, *The Richmond Enquirer* acknowledges that 'the defect in the Government is, in all probability, incurable.' This strikes us as every way odd. Mr. Best Intellect, if we may be permitted to impersonate, is not usually a personage who, wishing for public employment, permits himself to be shouldered aside. In history, he makes a considerable figure, and oftentimes has things all his own way. The chances, therefore, are that in this rebellion he has rather declined to take part in affairs than been excluded from them. Or, if this be not so, we have here a confession from a competent witness that the

Confederacy is managed by the Second-Best or Third-Best Intellect. This confirms the opinion which we had before formed. Skill in politics is pre-eminently common-sense in full development; and no man of common-sense would for a moment have lent his name or his cash to this rebellion. The disclosure of *The Enquirer* is valuable, as it goes to prove that at least in the Cotton States there must be a large class of by no means insignificant men who have kept themselves aloof from the schemes of such desperate adventurers as Floyd, and who do not think it respectable to have sought to do with speculation in treason. When pacification comes, these men will be rated at their true value, and it will not be a low one.

Another writer, in *The Richmond Examiner*, discards Intellect and calls aloud for Gunboats. He is a Charleston man, and he informs his newspaper that all up and down the usually quiet streets of that city men are bawling passionately for Gunboats. Where are our Gunboats? Why are we not building Gunboats? Whereupon, as we are told, the ladies of Charleston have taken the affair in hand, are selling their spoons and brooches, with the intention of investing the proceeds in Gunboats! How many spoons will build one Gunboat, we have no time to compute. We leave the matter here. Best Intellect excluded, and no Gunboats!

But more than this remains to be stated. It is clearly no joke when you want railroads, for the construction thereof costs a good deal of time and of money. On the 3d inst., in the *Conspirators' Congress*, the incomplete condition of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad was the subject of anxious debate. Here was, however, another instance of Southern proclivity to disputation. Mr. Clay did view the road "as a military necessity." Mr. Barnwell did not view the road "as a military necessity." Evidently, a dead-lock. Johnson of Arkansas, however, settled the matter by a startling suggestion: for he said "he did not know how Senators were to get home, unless 'the road was built at once.' Senators are thinking of getting home, then! Is the climate of Richmond promising to become too hot for these potent graves? We don't know. We only know that 'the bill was immediately passed.' Whether its passage will complete the road, is a question for civil engineers."

Another Confederate want, is the want of money. Paper they have in great plenty, some of it as genuine as it can possibly be, and some of it a spurious imitation of the original; but people, even in that enthusiastic land, are finding out that when a whole hatful of dollars is not worth the hat that contains them, the further emission of such funds, or tokens of value, should be arrested. *The Examiner* tells us that \$3,000,000 are added weekly to this pleasing idle currency, which it thinks, should be "absorbed." How this is to be done, it does not say. The gubernatorial Pettus of Mississippi has issued a proclamation inciting a general combustion of cotton, and an official conflagration is also recommended in Florida. This is undoubtedly a way to make the Confederate paper currency as good as gold. Burn up all the property, and these notes, purporting to be the representatives of value, will represent—what? Really, we do not know. It's none of our business. We have none of them in our hat.

We suppose it is needless to add, as we might easily do, to this catalogue of Confederate Wants. We have no disposition to sneer at the distresses of men who are engaged in a Good Cause. The want of that, by the Confederators, is the last which we shall mention. Men cannot long fight who have nothing to fight for. Those who have something to fight for are never so poor, but they have something to fight with. It is only a Bad Cause in difficulties that is ludicrous.

MORE WARLIKE SYMPTOMS IN MEXICO.

Although the news which we published from Mexico in our last issue shows only a partially developed change in the political situation, we must regard it as pointing, with more or less distinctness, to a renewed outbreak of active hostilities. Admiral La Graviere has had intimation of his recall (the report of which we had some time ago direct from Paris), and has taken his departure from Tehuacan. The French troops, at the same time, have fallen back from that point toward Chiquiquite; the Spaniards, as it appears, being about to follow their example, and retire in like manner from Orizaba.

Thus, if the moonlight leave-taking of the English force had not previously overturned the pacific labors at Soledad, this exit from the place of Conference by the remaining Allies would give us assurance that the preliminary treaty, if not originally intended as a delusion, is now practically blown to the winds. At Soledad the three invading Powers agreed with Gen. Doblado, that during the negotiations at Orizaba, for which the preliminary meeting made provisions, the forces of the Allied Powers should occupy the three towns of Orizaba, Cordoba, and Tehuacan. They also agreed that in the unfortunate event of the breaking off of the negotiations, the Allies should evacuate the places named, returning to occupy positions on the line before these fortifications on the route to Vera Cruz, assigning to themselves as extreme points, that of Paso Arco on the Cordoba Road, and Paso de Orejas on the Jalapa Road.

The dispatch by the latest arrival indicates that the French have already fulfilled the stipulation contingent on a rupture of negotiations; and if Spain follows their example, as is signified in the report, the forces of the invaders and those of Mexico are by this time facing each other in an attitude of hostility. The meeting at Orizaba, meanwhile, will have been adjourned to the Mexican capital, as ordered by the last advices from Paris and Madrid. The soldiers of Spain and France, at the same time, must have been measurably recruited in health by their inland sojourn; and if there must be some preliminary fighting before a satisfactory treaty is concluded, the Allies will now be physically in a much better

condition to do their part of the work. Altogether, the Mexicans, thus far, have had the worst of it in the diplomatic preliminaries of Soledad. For nothing is more clear than that had the Juarez troops—instead of retiring to make way for the inland advance of the Allies—disputed every inch of the ground from Vera Cruz upward, the intervening months would have seen the invaders shorn of half their strength from disease alone; and a conquest of the country could only have been effected by an invading force of ten times the number first employed.

Then again, while the Mexican authorities have either been cajoled or bribed into temporizing and half-conciliatory measures, the Church reactionaries have improved the hours with wonderful vigor. Zuloaga publishes a proclamation calling on his followers to join hands with the Europeans, and aid in clearing the way for their advance to the national capital. The effect of such a proclamation may not be at once of great advantage to the invaders; but it shows in what direction the policy of the reactionaries is tending, and how readily they will be, in accordance with Jesuit tradition, to take advantage of the winning side. Along with these enemies of Mexican independence appears Almonte, the ex-Minister to Paris, who comes, no doubt, at the instance of the French speculators, to do what may be possible for the cause of monarchy in some or other of the varied phases which that project may assume in the new situation of affairs. Almonte, following the example of Zuloaga, has issued his proclamation, too. He pleads for the importation of a monarch, through French intervention, styling himself a representative of the Allied Powers; and although it has been reported that he had been compelled to leave the country and seek refuge on board a French vessel, his influence among a considerable party in the State is known to be of no mean order; and his unquestioned familiarity with the policy of different factions, with the military organization and capabilities of the country, and with the agencies most potent in Mexican political circles, must make him a dangerous instrument for the overthrow of republicanism and a valuable medium for the operation of French intrigue.

It is impossible, indeed, looking at the matter in whatever light, to overestimate the loss to Juarez of being entrapped at Soledad. The insincerity of the preliminary proposals there made, was apparent the very day that England withdrew. The scheme of her Allies was too shameless a deceit to admit even the shadow of a plea for her remaining. Otherwise, we know that the pecuniary stake of her subjects to whose interests she had become bound by the Aidham and Dunlop treaty would have compelled her to remain. All this might have been foreseen; and, unless there is the vilest treachery in the councils of Juarez, might have been provided against. That, however, is now too late; and we shall look without surprise to the next arrival as bringing the intelligence that the Allies are fighting their way to the capital, or that France alone has made an open proposal to covenant with Zuloaga and the Church, to restore the vested rights disturbed under Comonfort's administration, and to set a European prince on the throne of Montezuma. In this way alone is it likely that the speculating horde which control the secret financial operations of the Tueries can achieve their end, and secure their full share of the Jecker plunder, so opportunely thrown in their way.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN IN 1781.

History repeats itself; and, in the siege now in progress before Yorktown, we have, on a much larger scale, the repetition of the siege of 1781, to result, we cannot doubt, in like manner—in the triumph of Liberty over its enemies.

On the 25th of September, 1781, Gen. Washington marched from Williamsburg, on the peninsula between the James and York Rivers, for the then old Yorktown. He was accompanied by Rochambeau, Chateaufort, Du Portail of the French army. Lafayette was already in advance, and the Count de Grasse lay off with the French fleet in Lynhaven Bay. The allied army, including militia, amounted to about 16,000 men. The English army did not number more than 7,500.

The main body of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, was encamped in the open ground around the town, within a range of outer redoubts and field-works calculated to command the peninsula, while a detachment of 600 or 700 men held Gloucester Point, projecting from the opposite shore, far into the river, and narrowing it to the space of one mile. Communication between them was protected by the batteries and English ships-of-war lying under the batteries.

The allied army advanced upon the town—the Americans having the right and the French the left—and pressed on so eagerly that in the night of the 30th, Lord Cornwallis withdrew from his outer lines, and the works he had evacuated were next day occupied by the besieging army, which invested the position in a semicircle; 2,000 men were stationed on the Gloucester side for the purpose of keeping up a vigorous blockade, which, after a sharp skirmish, terminating unfavorably for the British, they made no further attempt to interrupt.

On the night of Oct. 6, the first parallel was opened within 600 yards of the British lines, and by the evening of the 9th several batteries and redoubts were completed, and the fire of the allies became very effective, compelling the enemy in many cases to withdraw his cannon from the embrasures, and shells and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the *Chaser* frigate, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

The second parallel was opened on the night of the 11th, within 300 yards of the British lines, when, finding that it was flanked by two advanced redoubts in front of the British works, it was determined on the 14th to carry them by storm, and accordingly two attacking parties, one American, led by Lafayette, with whom served Alex. Hamilton, as Lieut.-Colonel, the other French, led by the Baron de Viomenil, toward the close of the day rushed upon their works, and, though receiving a hot and

rapid fire, returned not a single shot, but carried them at the point of the bayonet—Hamilton leading the American column with his battalion of light-infantry. These captured works being now included in the second parallel, the fire upon the fort became so fierce that surrender seemed unavoidable. A vigorous sortie, led by Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie, was made on the 16th of October, but was triumphantly repulsed, and Lord Cornwallis then conceived the desperate plan of passing his force over to Gloucester Point, and thence, mounting them as best he might by impressed horses—to force his way through Maryland to Philadelphia. A part of the army were actually thus transferred, when a violent storm arose, which put an end to the transportation of the rest of the army, and as soon as possible those sent over were brought back. On the morning of the 17th the fire of the Allies became so hot that the place was no longer tenable, and Lord Cornwallis asked a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and the appointment of Commissioners to treat of surrender.

Gen. Washington replied that only two hours could he consent to suspend hostilities, and transmitted at the time such articles of capitulation as he would be willing to grant. Commissioners were appointed in conformity, on the 18th, on both sides—Viscount de Moulle and Col. Laurens on the side of the Allies, Col. Dundas, and Major Ross, on behalf of the English. They agreed upon certain articles, of which a rough copy only was made, but this Gen. Washington transmitted to Lord Cornwallis early on the 19th, expressing his expectations that the terms would be agreed to and signed by 11 o'clock, and that the garrison would march out by 2 p. m. Accordingly at that hour the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with their garrison, and the ships in their harbor with their seamen, were surrendered to the land and naval forces of America and France. The army, artillery, arms, military chest, and public stores of every kind, were surrendered to Gen. Washington—the ships and seamen to Count de Grasse; the total number of prisoners, excluding seamen, rather exceeded 7,000 men, among whom were two generals, thirty-one field-officers, three hundred and twenty-six captains and subalterns, &c.

The negotiation for surrender was opened on the eleventh day after breaking ground, and the capitulation was signed on the thirteenth day.

The military and naval forces surrender as "prisoners of war"—the artillery, arms, accoutrements, and military chest and public stores of every denomination, to be delivered up unimpeded—the garrison to march out at 2 o'clock, to a place appointed in front of the post, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating—they are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment—officers to retain their side-arms, and officers and soldiers to keep their private property, and no part of their baggage or papers to be subject to search or inspection." The spot on which this memorable surrender was made is well known. It is designated in a plan of the siege, and is soon, we may trust, to be rendered more memorable by a like surrender of a much larger army—and thus combine in one glorious memory two great victories on the same ground.

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

So many journals seem to consider it the chief end of their being to bear false witness against *THE TRIBUNE*—several having proclaimed the overthrow or neutralization of the influence of this journal as one main purpose of their establishment—that we seldom can spare the room required to expose their knaveries. Thus a Paris correspondent recently spoke ironically of the doctrines current in Courts and Cabinets respecting war, as contrasted with those of the Prince of Peace, and a part of what he said, wrenched from its context, is paraded through the *Pro-Slavery* journals as an exhibition of *THE TRIBUNE's* contempt for Christianity—the meaning of the sentence having been just opposite to that thus forced upon it.

The Utica Observer recently started the calumny that *THE TRIBUNE* had said of a Democratic Member of Congress:

"If he dare to open his traitorous mouth in Congress for compromise, the steps of the Chamber will be crimsoned with blood."

and this statement, greedily caught up by *The Albany Argus*, has gone the rounds of their affiliated defamers. Confident that no such sentiment was ever uttered by us, we have looked through our files for a month, "just before the opening of the present session of 'Congress,'" where *The Observer* said the above appeared, but could find nothing that looked like such a threat on our part. But a friend who keeps the run of such things has enabled us to trace out the foundation of this new libel, and it stands thus:

On the 3d of July last, when Washington was filled with traitors and all but surrounded by armed rebels, Ben. Wood, M. C. from this city, was printing a newspaper here (afterward suppressed by the Government) which was devoted to the most unflinching advocacy of the Rebel cause. One of our Washington correspondents telegraphed to us as an illustration of "The Temper of the Times," the remarks of a Democratic Major in a New-York regiment who did say of said Ben. Wood very nearly what is quoted above. It was printed by us as we print Beauregard's bulletins and other documents illustrating current history—as we have printed the notable sayings of all sorts of conspicuous persons. The language of the Democratic Major is no more ours than that of the Pope is when we print one of his Bulls or Allocutions. In short, *The Observer* is guilty of a base fraud, but we do not exact a correction of it from that journal nor any of its echoes. They think they must live, and that to do so they must misrepresent and defame *THE TRIBUNE*. We only cite this case as a sample of a thousand which we let pass in silence.

The Marquette Express is a newspaper printed somewhere in upper Wisconsin, which we find eulogized in a Democratic organ as "the

"ablest conducted of all our country Republicans." Reason why: It usually *THE TRIBUNE*. We venture, without having ever seen it, to predict that said able Republican journal will support the anti-Republican ticket next Fall. We are familiar with the breed.

The Missouri Democrat asserts, and *The Herald* copies the assertion, with characteristic exultation, that there were but two "regular" newspaper correspondents at the battle of Pea Ridge, and that they belonged to those two journals. The inference is that letters to other papers were neither written from the place of that battle nor by those who witnessed it. How *The Democrat* knows precisely how many "regular correspondents" there may be with an army we are not told; but we beg leave to assure it that so far as *THE TRIBUNE* is concerned, it is altogether in the wrong. Our letter reporting the battle of Pea Ridge was written by one who was present at and saw the whole fight, whose profession is that of a newspaper correspondent, and who wrote the letter we published especially for our columns, and was duly paid therefor. Can we be more explicit?

The Herald has had, for many years, the reputation of preparing in its own office the correspondence it publishes as coming from distant places. We neither know nor care whether it be true; but this attempt to fix trickery of this sort upon other journals will be deemed, among fair-minded people, an evidence that the charge is not without foundation. It is an old habit of that journal to charge upon others the unkindness it loves most to indulge in.

The Utica Telegraph has an amazing genius for uttering incredible falsehoods; but we do not remember any former achievement in that line so transcendent as the following, which we clip from its last:

"The fact is patent, and in the main the slaves of the District of Columbia do not like the idea of their emancipation. And this fact is to be wondered at when one reflects that they are, as it were, uprooted from former castles and thrown upon the world simple, poor and inexperienced negroes."

—If there be any negroes in the District as "simple, poor and inexperienced" that they are anxious to persist in working for nothing but an occasional coddling, what's to hinder? The Emancipation act does not interfere with the gratification of this strange taste, and we'll warrant the masters not to balk it.

Veto of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17, 1862. The Governor returned the Susquehanna Railroad bill vetoed. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, was tabled.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17, 1862. The majority of the Senate Committee on the Health bill, in their report, speak as follows: "The Metropolitan District feature of this bill, the political party for passing laws for a locality and appointing persons to execute the same, without the consent of it not in opposition to the well-wishes of the governed, does not meet the cordial approval of your Committee; and in their opinion the bill, if it became a law, should be regarded as far as possible to answer the objection. The bill proposes to appoint, as a part of the Metropolitan Board of Health, two of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and a citizen of Richmond County. The Committee are of the opinion that it would be far more desirable with the rights of the Constitution, with the acknowledged policy of republican representation, taxation, and with the rights and wishes of the people to substitute in place of the Police Commissioners the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, and in the place of a citizen of Richmond County, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of said County. If the bill became a law, the substitution be made, the electors within the District, when they cast their ballots respectively for Mayor and Supervisor, will do so in view of the fact that the officers will sit and act as members of the Metropolitan Board of Health, will thus, in fact, to a certain extent at least, be directly represented in all that pertains to the public health within the city of New-York, and the County of Richmond. The sanitary care of the Marine Hospital, and the care of the city's sewers, and of the streets, should be transferred from the Commission of Emigration to the Board proposed in the bill. The suggestion is not only consistent with the general scheme of the bill, but contemplates the entire desired by the Commissioners of Emigration. In addition to the bill embodying this transfer of duties and powers is made the necessary changes in the provisions of the existing laws do not clearly impose upon the Commissioners the duty of providing for the sick arriving at and being under quarantine; and certainly such duties for the sake of humanity should be accurately defined, and some party or parties held responsible for its faithful performance. The report reviews other features of the bill, and submits the bill amended in conformity with the above suggestions."

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 17, 1862. The steamer Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded by the morning train to-morrow, due at New-York at 5 p. m.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Hon. R. E. Fenton, the Hon. W. T. Holmes, R. W. Bates, and Theodore T. Andrews the Congressional Contract Investigating Committee, arrived yesterday from Washington, and will continue their labors at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Trumbull and son, and Senator Howe and daughter, from Washington, Captain Mackenzie, from England, A. T. Moisan of the United States Coast Survey, and lady, and Captain Morgan of Boston are at the Astor House.

General Stevenson, from Lexington, Missouri, the Hon. Edmund Burke of New-Hampshire, Charles Watrous of San Francisco, Captain Hathaway of Port Ewin, W. H. Green of Rhode Island, T. B. Edgar of St. Louis, and Pedro Ferrera, B. Harris, and E. Lavedacy, from Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Wilkison, Major Pearson, Capt. Blair, and Capt. Cooper, of H. B. M. Army; Rev. H. G. Nelson of St. Louis, and Dr. Veider of Sauer, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Major Leconte of Switzerland, D. C. Winter of England, L. Lorrain of the U. S. Army and lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Goun of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. W. Ledyard and G. L. Ledyard of Casanova, and C. W. White of Philadelphia, are at the Bervoort House.

THE BROOKLYN NAVAL HOSPITAL.—An extension to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn is in course of construction, in anticipation of a considerable increase of patients during the coming Summer. The new building will be a frame building, 200 feet in length by 20 feet wide, and together with the main building, will accommodate a large number of patients. There are at present about 170 patients in the hospital, a considerable number having recently been discharged. The inmates of this hospital receive the kindest of care, and are fed on the best market affords, receiving, beside delicacies, excellent soup, roast beef, porter-house steaks, chops, white bread, butter, coffee and tea, custards, puddings, &c.